

FROM THE PACIFIC

The Last Official Dispatch From Minister Sewall at Honolulu.

THE FORMALITY OF ANNEXATION

The Death of the King Will Require an Adjustment of Samoan Affairs Which Will Furnish a Task for the New Secretary of State.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The incoming Hawaiian mail brought to the state department the last report from United States Minister Sewall in his capacity as United States minister. The minister transmits to the department the formal acceptance by President Dole of the act of the United States congress annexing the islands to the United States. He also handed to Mr. Sewall the treaty of annexation that had been ratified by the Hawaiian legislature.

An issue satisfactorily closed, according to Mr. Sewall's report, was the claim by the Japanese government against Hawaii for the illegal detention and return to Japan of certain Japanese coolie laborers who were evicted under the Hawaiian emigration law. The amount of the claims was about \$75,000, and almost the last act of the expiring Hawaiian government was to discharge this obligation, which came perilously near involving the United States and Japan in difficulty about a year ago.

The state department has not yet been officially advised of the reported death of King Mafetia of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department.

It is the general impression here that the death of the king will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained as it is by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay when he assumes the office of secretary of state will be the consideration of some him to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the king.

NORTHERN GOLD.

About \$150,000 Arrived at Seattle on the Roanoke.

A Mysterious Robbery and an Unfruitful Search of the Passengers for Two Sacks of Stolen Dust.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—The steamer Roanoke arrived here today from St. Michael's, Alaska, with 453 passengers and gold dust which conservative estimates place at \$1,500,000. The bulk of it was the property of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the North American Trading and Transportation company. The amount credited to the Canadian Bank of Commerce is \$500,000.

The majority of the passengers were men who went to Dawson in last year's rush. They have no gold, but lots of experience. The fortunate passengers numbered about seventy-five. Of these probably twenty-five had over \$10,000 each. The amounts held by the remaining fifty ran from \$500 to \$5,000. An unusual incident attending the arrival of the Roanoke was the holding and searching of her passengers and their baggage for three sacks of stolen gold dust. Each individual passenger was examined as he came out of the steamer, but the missing gold was not found. The sacks contained about \$24,000. The owners of the stolen gold were Albert Fox, whose sack contained about \$14,000, William Folmer, \$9,000, and Dr. C. F. Adams of Chicago. The gold was taken from the state room on the Roanoke while she was lying at St. Michael's. There is no clue to the thief. A search of the vessel was made at St. Michael's before she left, but with no better success than was achieved today.

Another robbery is reported to have occurred on the river steamer Cudahy between Dawson and St. Michael's. Some one got hold of a sack belonging to "Stick Jim," an Indian, containing \$7,000. They dumped out the gold and filled the sack with shot. The substitute was not discovered until St. Michael's was reached.

St. Michael's and Dawson have undergone no material change since the last reports. People are arriving daily at St. Michael's from up the river in small boats. The steamer Noyo, which left St. Michael's two days before the Roanoke, relieved the congestion of stranded miners by taking away about 100 of them.

COL. VAN HORNE DEAD.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The war department was notified today of the death of Col. J. J. Van Horne of the Eighth United States Infantry, at Fort Russell, Wyo.

SICKNESS AT PORTO RICO.

It is Agreed That the Typhoid Fever Was Imported From This Country.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The yacht May, which arrived in this city today from Porto Rico via Newport News, brought the report of the representatives of the national relief commission, the ex-minister to Italy, William Potter, William Van Rensselaer, Louis C. Vanuxem and Dr. G. G. Craft, who went to Porto Rico to superintend the distribution of supplies sent to sick soldiers by the commission.

It says: "There are about 16,000 American soldiers in Porto Rico and on the day of our departure, August 22, there were over 1,000 men on the sick list. Of this number one-half were cases requiring prompt and careful treatment. There was a large number of typhoid cases, but on the 22d instant this disease was not on the increase, a fact which indicated that the malady had been carried from the camps at home and is not indigenous to Porto Rico.

"All medical authorities with the army in Porto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing and that an alarming condition may be expected unless the war department promptly arranges barracks for the army of occupation and immediately provides additional transports to remove such of the sick men as can be safely transferred, those who are convalescent and those endangered by climatic changes. It is impossible for men from a northern climate to recuperate in a tropical country during its most unhealthful seasons.

NEGLIGENT, BUT NOT CRIMINAL.

Indianapolis, Aug. 30.—The committee appointed to investigate the administration of the officers of the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias will make its report tomorrow. The report will be lengthy and will show that the supreme officers have been negligent in their duties, but not guilty of any wrong doing.

GOLD IF NOT GLORY.

Disappointment of the San Francisco Troops Modified.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The soldiers at the Presidio are in a pleasant frame of mind today, although there is no prospect of Manila before them and no immediate or very definite one of

TO BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

A Tropical Time in Store for General Miles.

Washington, Aug. 30.—When General Miles returns to Washington he will be asked for an explanation of his recent interview and the publication of certain dispatches which the war department has not made public. Whether the investigation will be a military court of inquiry or not remains to be seen.

A NASHVILLE BLAZE.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 30.—A fire broke out at 2:10 o'clock this morning in the fifth floor of the establishment of the Phillips Button Manufacturing company, dealers in stoves and tinware, on College street, and spread rapidly, destroying the building and those occupied by A. J. Warren, furniture, Phillips & Stevenson, stoves and tinware, and the Davis Printing company. The building occupied by the American National bank was considerably damaged by fire and water. The loss is estimated at \$500,000 and is covered by insurance.

To Hunt Out Naval Officers Worthy of Reward.

Washington, Aug. 30. The acting secretary of the navy today appointed a board composed of officers of the highest rank to meet at the navy department to consider and report upon all cases of officers deserving of reward for specially meritorious services during the war with Spain, other than those officers whose services have been already recognized by promotion. The board is composed of Rear Admiral Montgomery Seward, Rear Admiral Matthews and Rear Admiral Charles Norton.

FOOLING WITH FIRE.

Outrages Committed on Mexicans by Guatemalans.

Tapa Chula, Mexico, Aug. 30.—Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by the Guatemalan army officers. The worst case is that of Trinidad Voga, an honest farmer, who was told by the Guatemalans that they wanted to buy horses, and he accordingly crossed the line with a large number of horses to meet General Barrillas, who seized his animals and had him beaten. This outrage caused indignation. Other similar actions are reported.

CHINA'S PLAINTIVE INQUIRY.

Peking, Aug. 30.—A high member of the Tsung Li Yamen (the Chinese foreign office), who is a British sympathizer, complained in the course of a recent interview that Great Britain's assurance of support against Russian aggression was belated.

"Why," asks this functionary, "withhold such a declaration until Russia has secured Port Arthur and France has obtained considerable concessions in the south? The disintegration of the empire has begun and today the necessity for strong action is less urgent than when Russia first obtained a foothold." He admitted that China had broken her promises to England, but this, he argued, was because Russian pressure was too strong to be resisted.

He complained of "British ignorance of Russia's line of action," and argued, "Why does not England approach Russia directly with a declaration that Russia's interference in China will be regarded as a casus belli? It is useless to punish helpless China and to participate in the disintegration of the empire. The Tsung Li Yamen prefers that British influence should be paramount, but it is unable to do anything unless England helps, with sword in hand."

THE BUSY PRESIDENT.

He Has Duties Which Proscribe Visiting.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 30.—While President McKinley much desired to pay more than a brief visit to his old home in Canton, he finds that the duties of his office are such that he will be obliged to cut his visit there to a mere call. The president will spend a couple of days in camp at Montauk Point and Camp Wikoff so as to correctly inform himself as to the condition of affairs and the truth of the reports that have been circulated, from personal observation and contact with the men.

HAD MORE THAN BLANKETS.

Washington, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Surgeon Borden, at Montauk, to the surgeon-general denies the report that the sick on the San Marcos had no bedding except blankets. He says all the sick had mattresses, pillows and blankets.

SICK WELL CARED FOR.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The surgeon in charge of the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, reports to the surgeon-general that the six hundred patients there are being well cared for.

THE BEST IN YEARS.

London, Aug. 30.—The National Review referring to the recall of United States Ambassador Hay to become secretary of state, said it considers Col. Hay to be the best ambassador accredited here in recent years. The National Review suggests Senator Wolcott as Col. Hay's successor.

THINKS IT IS A SALE

Spain Claims a Price for Government of Cuba.

VICTORS TO PAY AN INDEMNITY.

Madrid Throws Out a Hint Not Likely to Be Regarded That There Is a Difference Between a Cession of Sovereignty and a Cession of Territory.

Washington, Aug. 30.—What Spain owns in Cuba is one of the subjects that will be brought before the joint military commission, evidently with the purpose of a later appeal to the peace commission in Paris. When the Marquis of Montaro was chosen as a member of the Havana commission this purpose was substantially avowed. State department officials are aware that Spain is tenacious even in defeat. She wants to claim all that would have been hers if she had been treating for the sale of Cuba, instead of arranging for the evacuation of the island by her troops.

The hints thrown out from Madrid that there is a difference between cession of territory and cession of sovereignty are a further indication of the hope which the Sagasta ministry entertains of securing some indemnity. It will probably come in the form of a proposition that a valuation be put on the Spanish government property in Cuba and that this amount guaranteed by the United States, be applied on the Cuban debt. Such an arrangement would be very satisfactory to the holders of the bonds issued to suppress the insurrection. It is not likely to meet with encouragement in Washington.

The reports made by the consuls of the state department during the last three years give a little information about the property of Spain in Cuba, but it is not very definite. There is, however, no doubt that there is supposed. Government buildings were not erected as in English and French colonies. Outside Havana little is owned. In the towns the postoffices and custom houses were usually rented, and since the outbreak of the revolution Spain has been a bad tenant, seldom paying and always refusing to be ejected. In the different provinces there is practically no property of value held by the civil government of those provinces. In the various towns the local councils usually have a suite of rooms reserved in the city hall for the high officials who might visit them, but these municipal buildings were not the property of the central government. Their local hospitals and other institutions were taken possession of by the military authorities and nothing was paid them. When the war with the United States came on the majority of the municipalities in Cuba were bankrupt. It is not presumed their financial condition has improved since then. Though Spain goes the municipalities stay, and if there is to be compensation to that country deduction will have to be made for what she owes the local government.

In Havana the property for which the Sagasta ministry evidently intends to ask indemnity is considerable. The palace and other buildings are valuable. A wide latitude seems to have been assumed from the statement that the administration was disposed to be magnanimous and that armament of historic memories would be returned to Spain. The Krupp guns and other modern defenses of Havana are not historic, and they will be needed by whatever authority takes the place of Spanish sovereignty, whether the United States or an independent republic under its protection.

The property which is adjunct to the port, including the floating dock, is also a valuable asset. If the Madrid cabinet could secure compensation for all this under the theory that an indemnity is due for ceding sovereignty, it would probably be able to satisfy the bondholders. The Marquis Montaro, by virtue of his office as secretary of the treasury, may be assumed to be familiar with all these subjects. It is doubtful, however, whether he knows much about them. The autonomous cabinet never got far enough along to be familiar with the details of Spanish government in Cuba. Aside from this, he is a man of talent and of personal character. He could not persuade his fellow Cubans to accept autonomy, but they respected him.

THE Y. M. I.

The Second Day of the Grand Council at San Jose.

San Jose, Cal., Aug. 30.—The grand council of the Y. M. I. continues its labors today. A number of telegrams of greeting were received, one from Mrs. W. A. Nagle, grand president of the young ladies' institute, and from Bishop Grace of Sacramento. Greetings were telegraphed Cardinal Gibbons. There was considerable discussion over the salaries of the grand secretary and treasurer. That of the secretary was finally fixed at \$125 a month, and that of the treasurer at \$180 a year. They are ex-officio officers of the lecture bureau, but have no vote. An important resolution is before the grand council this afternoon proposing to abolish the lecture bureau. Economy seems to be the spirit of the delegates. What the fate of the resolution will be remains to be seen.

WHITE MAY NOT SERVE.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Justice White is to have a conference with Secretary Day when the latter returns to Washington about the first of September, and it is supposed that it will be then definitely determined whether or not the former will consent to abide by his first decision to serve as a member of the peace commission.

SPAIN STILL DILATORY.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The cabinet council did not meet today and the names of the Spanish peace commissioners are not yet officially known.

PHILIP'S WIDENED COMMAND.

Washington, Aug. 30.—An order was issued by the navy department today detaching Commodore Philip from the command of the battleship Texas at New York and placing him in command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, with the cruiser New York as his flagship.

STEEL AND IRON.

An Advance in Price Caused by an Active Demand.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Iron and Steel Manufacturers' association of the United States is meeting here to fix prices for the ensuing year. Secretary Jarrett stated that the prices would be advanced, probably \$2 a ton for sheets, in response to advances already made in raw materials. The statement was made that the mills are booked with orders that will require night and day operations for a year and that requirements for ship plates for home and export consumption will cause an advance to still higher figures later in the year.

AT LIBERTY TO BUY.

Another Ship to Be Added to the Navy.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Now that hostilities are over, the United States is at liberty to receive from British builders the fine cruiser Albany, a sister ship to the New Orleans, which was one of the two acquired from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of war.

It is expected that the ship can be completed in about four months, when she will be brought across the Atlantic by an American crew.

MERRITT LEAVES MANILA.

Manila, Aug. 30.—The United States transport China left her today having on board Major-General Merritt and his staff. He is bound for Paris. Major-General Otis is acting governor.

CORBETT PROCRASTINATES.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—James J. Corbett left for New York this evening. Being interviewed, he said that he would not fight McCoy on October 1, but that he would meet him a month later.